

**ENTERED**

June 17, 2024

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of Texas

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| United States of America | ) |
| v.                       | ) |
|                          | ) |
| Deandre Thompson         | ) |
| <i>Defendant</i>         | ) |

Case No. 4:22-cr-103

**ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL****Part I - Eligibility for Detention**

Upon the

Motion of the Government attorney pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or  
 Motion of the Government or Court's own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2),

the Court held a detention hearing and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.

**Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)**

**A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (*previous violator*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:

**(1)** the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):

- (a)** a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
- (b)** an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
- (c)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); **or**
- (d)** any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; **or**
- (e)** any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves:

- (i)** a minor victim; **(ii)** the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); **(iii)** any other dangerous weapon; or **(iv)** a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; **and**

**(2)** the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed; **and**

**(3)** the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; **and**

(4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.

**B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:

- (1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
- (2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
- (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
- (4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; **or**
- (5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.

**C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above**

The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is ordered on that basis.

**OR**

The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.

### **Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention**

After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:

- By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:

- Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
- Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
- Prior criminal history
- Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
- History of violence or use of weapons
- History of alcohol or substance abuse
- Lack of stable employment
- Lack of stable residence

- Lack of financially responsible sureties
- Lack of significant community or family ties to this district
- Significant family or other ties outside the United States
- Lack of legal status in the United States
- Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
- Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
- Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
- Use of alias(es) or false documents
- Background information unknown or unverified
- Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

**OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:**

Defendant Deandre Thompson's multiple prior failures to comply with conditions for release demonstrate that no conditions could be fashioned to protect the public and ensure his appearance if released pending trial. After his arrest in August 2021 on a harassment charge, Defendant's release was revoked for failing to appear in court. Defendant's prior disregard of court obligations reflects a risk that Defendant would fail to appear again.

More troubling still, Defendant repeatedly committed new offenses while other charges were pending. While on release after the 2021 harassment charge, Defendant was arrested and charged in December 2021 by authorities in Harris County for possessing a dangerous and prohibited weapon—namely, a Glock switch designed to convert a Glock pistol into a fully automatic weapon—the parallel charge to this federal case. But that is not all; after he was released on those parallel state charges, Defendant committed yet further offenses, as evinced by his January 2022 arrest in Florida. Those new offenses resulted in his Harris County bond being revoked. And in the Florida case, he was later convicted of multiple felony charges—stolen property, larceny of \$20,000 or more in value, racketeering, and burglary/possession of tools—resulting in a two-year term of imprisonment, and further drug-possession charges for which he was sentenced to 567 days' confinement. In the interim, however, Defendant was arrested in April 2022 on yet more Florida charges and convicted in March 2023 for grand theft of a vehicle. This history evinces Defendant's repeated disregard of basic conditions of release by committing new crimes.

The danger posed by Defendant's release is underscored by nature and circumstances of the underlying offense. The Government's evidence tied Defendant to two carjackings where he brandished a firearm. During the first of those carjackings, Defendant struck the victim multiple times with a pistol. During the second carjacking, Defendant wielded a pistol and demanded the victim's car. That conduct ultimately led to his arrest, when officers on patrol happened to scan the license plate of the car Defendant had stolen and discovered that it was stolen. And when arresting him, officers found Defendant with a Glock pistol equipped with the Glock switch. Defendant's use of violence and possession of a weapon capable of automatic fire shows that his release would pose a danger to the community.

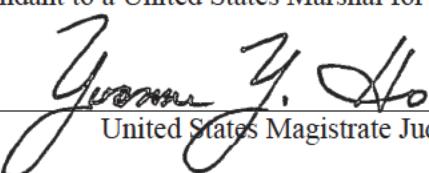
Defendant's mother testified about her confidence that she would know Defendant's whereabouts if he were released. But his mother lives in Florida, not here, where he proposes to remain with his girlfriend. Moreover, there is no indication that either his girlfriend or his mother has any ability to control his conduct. Rather, Defendant's history shows a pattern of disregarding conditions of release despite his strong family or other personal relationships. Accordingly, the Court has no confidence that Defendant would abide by any conditions designed to ensure that he appears in this case and refrains from committing yet more dangerous offenses.

It is therefore **ORDERED** that Defendant Deandre Thompson be **DETAINED** pending trial.

**Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention**

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: June 17, 2024



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Yvonne Y. Ho  
United States Magistrate Judge